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Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

ENO, FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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A purely
Vegetable
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Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
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only certain remedy for intestinal or
Threat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
Price 1/6 per box of 10 Tablets.
Prepared by KEATING'S
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with correspondents and extensive
connections in all countries.
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support the Bureau through an annual fee.
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LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, June 14, 1915.

**MARTIN'S
APOLISTEEL
PILLS**

It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of
all diseases of the bowels, and is
especially adapted for the treatment of
the following diseases:—
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation,
Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, etc.
It is a powerful medicine for the treatment of
all diseases of the bowels, and is
especially adapted for the treatment of
the following diseases:—
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation,
Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, etc.

If you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dainties at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

WARNING.

This is to give notice that the CANTON NAN-
YANG BROTHERS TOBACCO COMPANY of
Hongkong have entered into an undertaking with
the BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
LTD. to WITHDRAW and DESTROY their
"SAM HEE" Cigarette mark or label, as it is
considered to so nearly resemble the label used by
Messrs W. D. & H. O. WILLS during the last
50 years on their World renowned "THREE
CASTLES" CIGARETTES, as to be calculated to
deceive.

After the 10th inst., any person who sells, or
exposes for, or has in his possession for sale, or any
purpose of trade or manufacture, any "SAM HEE"
or other Cigarettes to which a mark or label is applied
resembling the "THREE CASTLES" mark will be
prosecuted.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
18, BANK BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, August 9th, 1915.

MONTENEGRO AND HER PEOPLE.

A WARLIKE RACE.

The British Committee of the Montenegrin Red Cross and Relief Fund
has been appealing for subscriptions in the English Press by means of interest-
ing advertisements taking the form of an historical account of the Montenegrin
people. Below we give some extracts.

Montenegro is now in its third and almost continuous war. When Serbia
and Austria went to war, Montenegro, faithful to her compact with Serbia,
was compelled to take the field again. Though in any case she would have been
forced to do so to preserve her independent existence, for otherwise Austria
would undoubtedly have attacked her. At all times the poorest of lands—so
poor that most of her young men have to cross the seas to Canada, the States,
South America, &c., to earn their living—she entered in this war under great
disadvantages, weakened by previous conflicts and short of money, men, and
munitions.

500 YEARS OF FIGHTING WITH THE
TURKS.

The greater part of the country is
high, mountainous, rugged, grey rock,
in the small valleys of cuplike depres-
sions of which the inhabitants do a little
cultivation on the terraces or wherever
they can find some soil. A few plains
are also productive. Tobacco and maize
are grown, and, excellent Montenegrin
cigars are universally smoked. When
the Turks entered Europe and overran
the East almost up to the gates of
Vienna, conquering all that was to be-
come Turkey-in-Europe, the Montene-
grins took refuge in this wild, moun-
tainous natural fortress, and alone among
all the inhabitants of the Balkan Pen-
insula remained unconquered. For eight
or 500 years they went on, defending
themselves and fighting the Turks; and
to this day have remained independent.
They are the pure Serbs, the aristocracy
of all the Serb peoples, a race of free-
born mountain warrior clans. Not even
Napoleon could conquer them. He shook
his fist at them in vain rage. "You
call yourselves the Black Mountain, do
you?" he said; "but I will make of you
a red mountain." "Come and do it—if
you can!" was their answer; but he could
not.

While the Serbians, Bulgars, Greeks,
Rumanians and others became down-
trodden Serbs under the Turks, the Mon-
tenegrins alone remained free. Each
man was an individual fighter and each
man fought under his chief.

Cetina, the capital, is merely a large
village situated in a plain some three
miles long, and encircled by grey rocky
hills, which resemble a very stormy sea
suddenly frozen into rock. The King's
palace and those of the princes are sim-
ple buildings, the Legations of Russia,
Austria, and Italy being more preten-
sive buildings. Shops are small and
poor, and little, if anything, is to be
procured in the country, where all life
is extremely simple and primitive.

THE HANDSOMEST RACE IN EUROPE.

The Montenegrin people, of whom
there are 300,000, Cetina's population
being 5000 inhabitants, are probably the
most physically fit and most handsome
race in Europe, the women being, how-
ever, less so than the men. The latter
are often over six feet high, have square
figures, handsome faces, and walk with
the free easy stride of the mountaineer.
They all, including the King, wear the
picturesque national dress, with a cash
stock full of silver-mounted weapons.
But in 1912 the Army was for the first
time dressed in a brown uniform resem-
bling our own. The army varied
from 15,000 to 40,000. During the Balkan
war between 10,000 and 12,000 Montene-
grins threw up their businesses or
occupations in Canada, the States, South
America, South Africa, Australia, and
New Zealand, came home at their own
expense, and fought as all do—without
pay. Most of these men spoke English—
or American—and were deeply attached
to the English Empire, which represented
to them the language of the free peoples
over the seas whom they had learned

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy is water over
a fire. It is a sure cure for all
dysentery, cholera, and all intestinal
trouble. It is a sure cure for all
dysentery, cholera, and all intestinal
trouble. It is a sure cure for all
dysentery, cholera, and all intestinal
trouble.

HIMROD'S

Given Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unmatched.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

Red Cross and Relief Fund has done its
best to respond. Needless to say, in
this time of many claims, and despite
the generosity of the public, it has been
very difficult to obtain sufficient funds
to relieve the pressing difficulties and
sufferings. To add to their troubles at
least 20,000 refugees from Bosnia and
Herzegovina have been driven into Mon-
tenegro by the Austrians, and these re-
fugees, quite penniless and homeless, are
suffering from typhus and other infectious
diseases. Urgent appeals have been made
from Montenegro for disinfectants, sani-
tary destructors, and many other neces-
sary things, the difficulty being in get-
ting these things into the country at
all under the present circumstances.

Both the King and the Queen are Mon-
tenegrins and in close touch with their
people. The Sovereign assumed the
title of King in 1910, having before that
been Prince of Montenegro, and his pre-
decessors were Prince-Bishops. King
Nicholas was born in 1841 at Njegosch,
or Negus, in Montenegro, and is there-
fore 74 years of age. He succeeded his
uncle Prince Danilo in 1900, in which
year he married Milena Vukobratich,
the beautiful Queen. The King and Queen
have therefore reigned for 55 years.

The King is the actual father of his
people, knowing most of them and ac-
cessible to all; he stands in relation to
them more like the idea of the Kings of
old than any other Sovereign in Europe
to his people; and is the last of the Kings
of the story-books and romance. His
personality is striking. He is a renowned
warrior, is far and away the most
clever man in his country, rules it
absolutely, and is famed as a poet and
play-writer as well as a warrior. This
striking couple have a large and very
handsome family. The Crown Prince
Danilo married a Duchess of Mecklen-
burg-Strelitz, a near relative of our own
King and Queen, her grandmother being
a sister of the late Duke of Cambridge.

They have no children. The second son,
Prince Mirko, married the beautiful
Mlle. Constantinovitch, a cousin of the
late King of Serbia. The third son,
Prince Peter, is unmarried. The King's
eldest daughter became the wife of King
Peter of Serbia, but died ere he ascended
the throne. The Crown Prince of Serbia
is therefore grandson of the King of
Montenegro. Of the other daughters—
all very handsome—one is Queen of
Italy, two are married to Russian Grand
Dukes (one to the Grand Duke Nicholas,
now commanding the Russian Army),
another is Princess Francis of Batten-
berg, and the remaining two are un-
married.

Every Montenegrin thinks it a privi-
lege and a duty to fight and die for his
country, and thousands of splendid young
men did give their lives for their beloved
land in the Balkan war. To-day there
are Montenegrins who came from Canada
to fight for their country, but finding it
impossible to reach home, owing to the
war, are fighting at the Front now
with the Canadians, and delighted to be
fighting for the British. One of them,
Kostich, is among the crack shots of
the Canadian troops.

Remembering that these brave Mon-
tenegrins are fighting for us at this
moment, it is not our duty to do all we
can to aid their country in her great
hour of trial? Those men with the
Canadians have written grateful letters
to a friend of their country in London
for the aid that is being sent from here
for their much-loved Montenegro. It
was Gladstone who said: "Do not forget
glorious immortal Montenegro," and the
British people can scarcely do this in
her dire necessity and with her brave
sons fighting for us and helping the
Canadians to "save the situation" in the
recent brilliant exploit.

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complete commercial guide to London and
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

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and indicating the Approximate Sailing.

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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal provincial towns and
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.A copy of the current edition will be
forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of
Postal Order for £85.Dealers, seeking Agencies, can advertise
their trade cards for £35 or larger adver-
tisements from £15.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte, on
Table d'hôte, with Wine & Liquors
of the best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.

INTIMATIONS



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or
INDIAN, desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person for per-
mission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height,
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the ship or other
vessel or the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong, July 2, 1915.

590

GENERAL LICENCE UNDER KING'S
REGULATIONS NO. 10 OF 1914.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of
the King's Regulations No. 10 of
1915 prohibiting trading with the enemy
all persons subject to the Jurisdiction of
His Majesty's Supreme Court for China
were prohibited from doing certain things
save as far as licenses might be issued
enabling them to do so; AND WHEREAS
by paragraph XI of the aforesaid King's
Regulations it is provided that nothing in
such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit
anything which shall be expressly per-
mitted by the King's licence or by the
license given on His behalf by a Secretary
of State or on the like behalf by His
Majesty's Minister in China; and that
such license be specially granted to individuals
or be announced to classes of persons
NOW, THEREFORE, I, His Britannic
Majesty, the King, hereby
announces as follows:—

(1) In this license the word "person" or
"enemy" shall have the same
meanings as are given to them in the
said King's Regulations No. 10 of
1915.

(2) Any person carrying on a retail
business is permitted to supply for
cash to any enemy articles of clothing,
drugs, foodstuffs, wines, spirits, waters
and other provisions and articles of
ordinary household use or consumption,
and the necessities and accom-
paniments of daily life.

(3) Any person is permitted to purchase
for cash such articles from a retail
business carried on by an enemy.

(4) Any person at the date of this license
occupying any land, building, flat,
apartment or rooms belonging to an
enemy is permitted to pay rent for the
same to such enemy during the un-
expired term of any existing lease or
tenancy or during any renewal thereof.

(5) Any person, being the lessor of any
land, building, flat, apartment or
rooms which at the date of this license
is in the occupation of an enemy is
permitted to allow the continuance of
such occupation during the unexpired
term of any existing lease or tenancy
or during any renewal thereof. Any
person is permitted to supply to land
and lodging to an enemy.

(6) Any person having at the date of this
license in his or her employ an enemy
performing services of a purely do-
mestic nature is permitted to continue
such employment and payment for
such services during the unexpired
term of any existing contract or during
any renewal thereof.

(7) Any person supplying gas, water,
electric current or telephonic com-
munication is permitted to supply the
same with the fittings necessary there-
for to an enemy, and any person is
permitted to receive and pay for such
services when supplied by an enemy or
an enemy Municipality.

(8) Any British Municipality is permitted
to perform its accustomed services to
or for the benefit of an enemy, and any
person is permitted to take advantage
of and pay for the accustomed services
of an enemy Municipality.

(9) Any person residing within the limits
of an enemy Municipality is permitted
to pay the rates, taxes and dues levied by
the Municipality or other proper
authority in such concession for the
maintenance and administration thereof.

Any person carrying on the profession
of a medical practitioner, surgeon or
dentist is permitted to be absent and
treat an enemy as a patient, and any
person desiring to do so is permitted
to consult and obtain treatment from
an enemy practicing medicine, surgery
or dentistry, and to make payment for
such services.

J. N. JORDAN,

His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking, July 29, 1915.

69

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915:

Dairy Butter.....\$1.10 per lb.

Dairymaid Butter.....81.00

Buttercup Butter.....80.00

Pasture Butter.....80.00

Cheese.....70.00

68

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1


THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

Hughes and Hough
 Auctioneers to the Government
 AND ADMIRALTY.
 General Auctioneers
 AND
 Share, Coal and
 General Brokers.
 PROPRIETORS
 "TO-KWA-WAN"
 COAL STORAGE.
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 A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
 All Telegraphic Codes.
 Telegraphic Address
 MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
 the 17th August, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —
 A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD FURNITURE,
 TYPEWRITERS, PIANOS, etc., etc.
 As follows:—
 One Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofa, Carpets, Brass, and Brass-mounted Bedstead, Dining-table, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, Shanghai Bath, etc., etc.
 Yost Typewriter in good condition, Empire and Remington Typewriters, Pianos by Broadwood, Brinsford, and Cramer & Co. Singer Sewing Machine, Electric Reading Lamp, and One large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen.
 &c., &c., &c.
 (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
 Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, August 11, 1915.

JAPANESE MAKERS.
 Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
 PEDDER STREET,
 Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
 Telephone No. 691.
 Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWS PAPER
 EVER ISSUED UNDER
 PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
 中 字 日 報
 THE LARGEST CHINESE PAPER AND
 COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
 PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
 CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
 TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
 NORTH CHINA.
 ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
 VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
 \$8.50 per Annum delivered in Hongkong.
 \$12.50 to all Coast Ports.
 6, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.
 THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
 "Broken" or "Equalled" for Bread,
 Cakes, Confectionery, Milk, with Wines &
 Liquors.

"ALL PRISONERS AND CAPTIVES—"

"I surrounded them, to be sure," said Pat in the Peninsula, when asked how he single-handed had captured several prisoners. It is well to find a gleam of humour somewhere to smile at in the mass of miserable details, for among all the chances and changes of war the hardest lot Fate has to deal is that of prisoner. Penalty hangs hard on the heels of those who have failed to make good. And it is misfortune that may befall not only the victor but the vanquished; for from it they, by virtue of their views, may escape while better men are worsted. A Gustavus Adolphus through the very rashness of his bravery may find himself in the enemy's hands. A Richard Cœur de Lion may break that heart behind the prison bars. Moreover this mischance, this evil-happening, may lurk in wait at any time, at any period of a career. John Nicholson, an Englishman, Napoleon at the close of a life of world-conquest, ate the prisoners' bread of sorrow and drank their waters of affliction—terribly little bread and criminally little water has it often been. Truly, the histories of war hostages and captives make for the most part very sorry reading. Punishment, moreover, unpardonable in its excess, cases of mistreatment by individuals callous, vicious, nervously overstrained, are for the finding in all too sad a number; but for coldly calculated brutality and deliberate ill-treatment to-day's Apostles of Kultur need fear no rivals in their own lines, although in stark cruelty Chinese methods may come first. In the light of subsequent and recent events one can only interpret German gifts of chocolate and cigars ten years ago to the Japanese prisoners of war, en route from Russia by Hamburg, as a desire to annoy Muscovite neighbours rather than, as Africa imagined, and "demarche pleine d'humanité."

There is a simple directness about savage methods where war is frankly of the kill or be killed pattern. "Dansk man pays pas de prisonniers," a Belgian Congoese remarked. "Coupe! Mauge!" But the very fact that the prisoner is in the near future to furnish a succulent dish for his captors protects him often from previous ill-treatment; bruised and starved he would figure less desirably in the menu. Again, if slavery be his ultimate fate, his worth as an efficient slave limits his usage to some extent at least. Once the value of the human chattel was recognised war captives had an increased importance. Quarter to the beaten foe was no longer a matter of personal whim, it was a question of profit or loss. Even in the last century financial considerations saved many lives after Major-General Vincent in 1813 offered ten dollars for every American prisoner brought in alive by the Indians. When it became a question of choice between dollars or scalp the dollars "had it." Prisoners throughout the Middle Ages were marketable goods, tempting investments for speculative purposes; so when, in the heat of battle, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was killed by the Seneschal of St. Dio—who failed to recognise him—the thought of the immense ransom, thereby lost, was too poignant a grief, and the Seneschal died of a broken heart. The story offered many provocative possibilities. Disputes over ownership were by no means uncommon. Charles, Count of Dampmartin, as the Letter Book of the Black Prince testifies, surrendered and pledged himself three to as many diverse captors at the battle of Poitiers. More tragic was the fate of Count John, brother of the Rhinegrave, when taken prisoner at Marston. "Sir John's men took him," the historian writes, "but the Poles attempted to rob them of their capture, in expectation of a large ransom. In this tumultuous contest the poor young nobleman was unfortunately killed." Outside the gates of Dunstons, du Cuesclin—who, when captured in his turn, set a value of 100,000 livres on himself—as he could not decide between the rival claimants for five hundred English prisoners, settled the matter then and in subsequent

cases by simply gasinging the prisoners to death. So war was waged in medieval days, and bloody page succeeds on bloody page.
 Not that the last hundred years have less horrors to show, in fact they would seem rather to compare badly with the preceding century. Much has been written concerning the fate of prisoners in the Napoleonic wars. It is true that on both sides sufferings were great, as fleets must be when thousands of men are cut off in their prime from all share in practical life; lodged in perforce in crowded quarters; compelled to intimate association with chance-sent comrades; condemned to long years of inaction, day succeeding day in dull waste of piteous monotony. This is the fate of all prisoners. The particular sufferings in both French and English prisons were largely due, not to the inhumanity of the captors, but to the prevalence of gambling that led men to wild excesses of vice and folly. Bedding, clothes, food itself, would be sold to permit indulgence of this passion. Fifty thousand pounds a year were lost by the English prisoners at Verdun over the Faro bank and Rouge-et-Noir tables; and Dartmoor's awful story of the "Romans," scavenging and naked savages, touches the ghastliest depths of human ruin and depravity. But in the war as war both sides fought like gentlemen. Today we fight a people who have no word for gentleman and act up—or down—to their vocabulary.

Quarter in war waged against savage peoples is frequently but a foolhardy business. In the Sudan fighting the enemy, untroubled by any altruistic scruples, if not killed would kill. A wounded Dervish could and would hamstring horses and stab any imbecile Englishman whose philanthropy was stronger than his caution. At the commencement of the Russo-Japanese war apprehension existed that any Japanese would be to shame wounded and their attack from behind. Italy made like excuse for the panic-stricken slaughter in Tripoli. Ill-treatment of prisoners has most often occurred where discipline is slack, where troops are least under control of any responsible Government and leader. Dashi hozonka in Europe, guerrillas in the Philippines—and elsewhere—killed both Spanish and American prisoners simply to prevent their rescue. Iashi baronks took none. But on the blood-stained cockpit of South-Eastern Europe the passionate hatred bred of centuries of wrong, tyranny, and persecution, blazed out in retributive action in the wake of war. Christian retaliated on Mussulman for past injuries, Turk murdered Bulgarian or was himself the victim. Villages burned in smoke and flame to the heavens; men fell dead by the road and half-dead; women and children, massacred and mutilated, lay among the smouldering ruins of their homes. Officially Turk accused Russian, and Russian Turk. If Russia cannot clear herself of killing wounded in the Crimea, after making all fair allowance for error and venial rage, Turkey cannot explain away such evidence as Major Drackenbury's account as an eye-witness of the Shipka Pass after its capture by Gourko. The Turkish prisoners were carefully guarded. "They had no Russian wounded to attend to—not one. Every man who had fallen under the fire of the Ottoman the day before, when the attack had been repulsed, lay in that other group, headless and hideously mangled. Their living bodies had been subject to torture and mutilation of the most insulting kind. Their comrades, men of the same race and even of the same brigade, looked on the awful spectacle, turned away, and with mingled wrath and grief in their hearts washed the wounds of the men who had done that terrible deed. This is no hearsay tale. I saw it."
 It is naturally the object of any belligerent to show up their adversary in the worst possible light. Subsequently it becomes the province of the historian to disentangle the mass of confused testimony and arrive as near as may be at approximate truth. Napoleon, on the eve of Waterloo, roused the passions of his men by the cry "Soldiers! let these



THE SAM HEE CIGARETTES
 The above mark has been introduced under the Public since they were put on the market half a year ago, for which we are extremely obliged. Recently we received a letter from the British American Tobacco Company stating that our SAM HEE Label somewhat resembles their THREE CASTLES Label and requesting us to modify its appearance in order to make a distinction and prevent purchasers from making a mistake. Now our SAM HEE Mark has been duly registered with the Government, but since the British American Tobacco Company is of opinion that our SAM HEE Label somewhat resembles their THREE CASTLES Label, we have no desire to break the friendship on account of such a matter. We are therefore using the RAVEN and KAWOO Marks to substitute our SAM HEE Mark for the time being. Our object is to make the prices cheap and the goods fine; these are most important matters. In future we shall use more attention towards making the finest goods to meet the taste of our people.
CANTON NANYANG BROS.
TOBACCO COMPANY.
 Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 883

among you who have been prisoners of the English describe to you the horrors, and detail the frightful miseries they have endured. But he mentioned none of the causes contributory to that misery, nor did he refer to the sufferings of English prisoners at Ditch and in the subterranean dungeons of Mauthausen. Wellington might with equal justice have made a like appeal. In nothing is evidence more fully contradictory than in all that deals with the vexed questions of prisoners and their treatment. There is to start with, unless it be civil war, racial and radical divergence of standard. "The crimes of Chatham," sings Kipling, are "chaotic in Martaban." Cold rice and a salted-prime may satisfy the aching palate of a Japanese, who would have no use for borsch and caviare, but to the flesh-eating Russian such fare would have meant starvation. Superficial evidence, moreover, is not only valueless, it is misleading; witness the notorious case of young George Borrow's reminiscences of dogs refusing to touch the meat thrown away by the French prisoners at Norman Cross. On the face of it this would seem a most damning indictment of English official treatment of imprisoned enemies during the Napoleonic struggles; but the explanation that the meat had been boiled with herbs and strong seasoning to make the bouillon preferred by the consumers to any "ros bit" puts the matter very differently. Quite other is such a terrible record as shown by the pencilled diary in the Testament of an Andersonville prisoner. "March 20: No rations today. March 27: Rations, not served till 3 o'clock. . . . April 1: No rations issued. April 2: Rations issued at 5 p.m., meat and mule flesh. . . . April 10: No meat. . . . July 3: No rations. July 4: Rations full of maggots; had to be thrown away." It must be remembered that the Confederate troops themselves were suffering from hardship. Jackson's men marched on "half-rations of green corn." Lee's troops are described as "ragged, starved, . . . covered with vermin." The rations for March 27 are given as "16 oz. of flour and 4 oz. of indolent bacon." Also it was the Northern States who refused to exchange prisoners. None the less Andersonville under the rule of Wirz is a terrible example of the evils inseparable from conditions that place appalling power in the hands of a man who, probably from the very fact that he is not employed at the front, may be judged to be in bad health or otherwise incapacitated. Wirz paid with his life for crime or incompetence—even he found some defender.

By leaving Federal prisoners to suffer in Southern prisons the Union Government made the privations of their own men into a weapon of offence against their enemy. The North had men in plenty to fill up the depleted ranks, the South lacked substitutes for the prisoners in Federal hands. Bad as the prison commissariat might be, yet it was a sensible drain on the depleted stores of the Confederacy. With the same object in view the French Government a century ago would have left French prisoners in England naked and starving if by so doing the financial burden on England could be increased. Nor must it be forgotten that "to force the enemy's population into a state of mind favourable to submission" is the third of the "three principal objects" in carrying on war "as laid down by Clausewitz. With this object in view the Teuton has specialised in "frightful news," a very different affair from the doings of madmen and ill-controlled soldiery. Blood shed in the frenzy of the actual battle works action impossible in cooler moments, but it is not on the battlefield that Germany's barbarity is most notoriously displayed. "It is not casual, but organized. Prisoners and their treatment may be a weighty factor in working up public sentiment in the enemy's own people. Napoleon planned his Russian prisoners through villages and towns, again and again, like vipers in pantomime. The German War-Lord has

CROSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
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 By Appointment to
 H.M. THE KING
FINEST MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS
 A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.
 AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
 THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
 The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
 Acts like a charm in
DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.
 Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
 CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
 New Candies without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.
 Sold by all Chemists.
 Prices in England, 7/11, 2/9, 4/8.
 Sole Manufacturers:
L.T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
 London, S.E.

deliberately spread his camps of prisoners widely over the country, so that the tangible evidence of German savagery may be visible to as large a number of citizens as possible. The civilised world prides itself on progress, on amelioration of conditions, but the methods of the "Striders" to-day are the methods of the Boches in 1870-1 intensified. No excuse offers of panic, lack of control, indisposition, for such acts as the refusal of German Red Cross workers to give even water to British Army doctors captured when tending German as well as British wounded, and the killing of officers and men after capture. The Mahdi tortured his prisoners to make them confess where treasure was hidden, the Teuton does it—though his methods vary—in an orgy of maniacal hate. "Si nous avions soupçonné tous ces tourments de la captivité, mille fois nous aurions dû préférer nous faire tuer à Vimont; nous aurions dû préférer à la prison de Zouaves imprisonné en 1870 à Leipzig."

It is, indeed, a sad story—man's inhumanity to man, lit only with flashes of heroism, tales of chivalry on the part of captors as well as captured. In the twentieth century we might have expected, if not the chivalry displayed by Great Britain in the Boer War and Japan to her Russian captives, at least a strict sense of decency from our enemy. The experiences of Major Vandeleur and many others confirm the view that so long as any object is to be served humanity and decency go to the wall. It suited the German Government to present their people with the spectacle of watched and battered British prisoners. Once in camp they may, if lucky, suffer no actual violence, but still —
 "There are 9,000 very miserable men in the camp for prisoners of war at Jülich," writes an American visitor. "The chief item in their bill of discontent is the monotony. They have nothing, absolutely nothing, to do. It is true they are vermin-ridden. They have no way of keeping themselves clean. Some of them are not warmly clothed. They could be with all these things if only they had something to do."
 "They sing," said the guard. "They sing 'Tipperary.'"
 "One wouldn't think they would feel like singing," was the comment.
 "It is something to do!" said he.
 There is the tragedy in half a dozen lines—and insufficient food and you get the whole picture. And these men are young, active, in the flood-tide of spirits and energy. And they have nothing to do. The strife and turmoil is over. The dead sleep more calmly but no more in active, ineffective, than they who yet are numbered among the quick. They faced death unflinching, they face now the harder portion, nothing to do—nothing but wait. Wait with stiff lip and gallant bearing under blow, insult, strain, hunger, doped; defeated but undaunted sing "Tipperary" as a reply to curse and fear; while "the British morning exercise is the wonderment of the guard."
 And the interminable days go on—D. H. Montrey Road, in "United Empire."

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
 PHYSICIANS prescribe Chlorodyne for Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea & ready because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no harm if consumed without it. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
 Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of disease, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. Its action is limited to the system that it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whereas in and whatsoever form met with; removing blotches, pimples, skin, scurf, eruptions and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, guttae or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for fuller particulars.
 Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, pp. 12, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525, 550, 575, 600, 625, 650, 675, 700, 725, 750, 775, 800, 825, 850, 875, 900, 925, 950, 975, 1000. Unprinted versions may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having "The genuine" and the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.
VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, GASH CHEMISTS.

WANTED.
 A SECOND-HAND 10 Horse, Double Barch, Hammerless Fowling-piece. Reply, stating price and where Gun may be seen, to—
 "SPORT"
 c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
 Hongkong, July 29, 1915. 650

TO LET.
 FROM 1st September that part of the "Building known as 'STONE- HENG' No. 5 Robinson Road now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.
 Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 683

TO LET.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS
 Conduit Road.
 GODOWN'S NEW PRIZE, Kennedy Town.
 GODOWN'S at Wandl.
 83, The Peak "THE RETREAT."
 21, WONGNEICHONG ROAD.
 Apply
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, April 1, 1915. 940

TO LET.
 ON the Upper Levels. LARGE AIRY ROOM facing the harbour. Vacant from 1st July. Use of tennis court.
 Apply to—
 "Y.Y.Z."
 c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
 Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 42

TO LET.
HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS
 and TORRES BUILDINGS ready for occupation from the 1st August next.
 Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
 Hongkong, July 16, 1915. 618

TO LET.
 A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914.

TO LET.
 FROM 1st September next, desirable 6th and 8th Roomed Residences in Broadway and Wong-Bei-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course.
 For terms and particulars apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.
 Hongkong, July 17, 1915. 611

TO LET.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD
 Hongkong, with possession in October next—Kitchens, Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric light. First class modern appointments throughout, including water carriage system.
 Apply to—
"PENNYFUE" Minster Row, Kowloon.
 6 Roomed House with Tennis Court.
 2 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon. 6 Roomed House with Tennis Court.
 4 FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
 1 FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
 1 FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
 Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & VENTURE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Alexander Buildings, 11, Queen's Road, Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 619

"For the Blood is the Life"
YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.
 IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.
 IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.
 IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.
 IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.
 All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous impurities that are the cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.
The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
 is certified by a most remarkable collection of unolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who have only been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint from which they were suffering, but who have found "great improvement" in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottles.)
 Over 50 years' success. Pleasured to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
 The World's Best Blood Purifier.
 CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

TYphoon SIGNAL.

STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals and hoists on the Masthead on Signal No. 1, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godown, H. M. S. Tamar, Sham Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lai-shik and F. O. Quarries, Lyseamoon.

A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A B C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10
TAI-KO-KU-SUI						
Commercial Dock	400	100	10	10	10	10
AMOY						
Boat Dock	400	100	10	10	10	10
Laurel Dock	300	100	10	10	10	10

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. W. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Norana* left Singapore for this port on the 10th August, a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 15th August, at about daylight.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *China* sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 13th August, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the M. M. A. *Nera*, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 20th August.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Montezuma* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 8th August, a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. *Reverence* from Middlesbrough, Leith and London left Singapore for this port on the 11th August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th August.

The American & Oriental Line steamer *Montezuma* from New York, is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 18th August.

The s.s. *Japan* from Calcutta, left Rangoon on the 6th August, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 18th August.

The s.s. *Danera* sailed from Calcutta on the 7th August, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 23rd August.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on 4th August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th Aug.

The American & Oriental Line steamer *Princess* which sailed from Hongkong on the 7th June last, arrived at Boston on the 10th August.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY. HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 14, 1915.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Wind					
		Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vietnam	7 a.						
Namuro	7 a.						
Hakodate	7 a.						
Tokio	7 a.						
Koshi	7 a.						
Nagasaki	7 a.						
Kagoshima	7 a.						
Oshima	7 a.						
Naha	7 a.						
Yokohama	7 a.						
Bombay	7 a.						
Cebu	7 a.						
Manila	7 a.						
Shanghai	7 a.						
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